

The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 38: No. 15

ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY MAY 7th, 1959

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BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Bert Charlebois May 4th a son in Drumheller Hospital. Congratulations folks.

Carbon is really humming these days with oil crews, gas crews and bridge crews—all signs of a very busy summer. Now all we need is the swimming pool.

Jerry Wright had the misfortune to cut his leg quite badly—five stitches were needed. Hurry up Jerry it will soon be holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray Wright left Saturday to take up residence in Calgary where Wray we understand will be on the staff of the Fire Dept.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. and Mrs. R. Ivany. He is a student at Wycliffe Anglican College, Toronto and will be in charge of the Carbon. Acme, Three Hills Mission for the coming five months.

SPORTS HI-LITES

The Little League baseball fans were rewarded for their turnout Tuesday night even though the opposition didn't

show up. We reversed our batteries and gave our followers a good exhibition game between the farm club and the Carbon White Sox. Flip Wood held the main team under control for four innings but started to tire in the fifth, not bad for the first game. Kozy Kozak handled Flip nicely and seemed to know where to hold that old mitt when the big sticks came to bat. All the farm club rookies showed up real well and the interest is very keen. I guess we'd better mention a few details about the main team or I'll lose my sports reporter job. Blacky Quinn gave us the idea he is to apply for the role of back catcher this year. a few pickoffs on second and nobody seemed too anxious to leave third in a hurry. Good receiving Blacky. Old Gun Diede and Metz Metzger have no trouble in finding the corners at home plate. Diede pitched one hit ball and big Metz pitched no hit. That is better than Burdette or Turley can do. Another new find on first base was an old familiar face, 1/2 & 1/2 Goacher who filled in for Lefty Gibson when Lefty received a bad bang on his thumb going for a hot bounce (soak the old meat hook in some salt water and toughen up that paw Lefty). The rest of the infield and outfield played very well and hit well. At second Spud Luft, 3rd Scooter Poole (Pinch hitter Happy Bramley, (4th)), Shortstop Slide Bramley, Left

field Ron Permann, Centrefield Yogi Stubbart and Right field Fritz Nash. Big sticks for the farm club, Kozy Kozak, Flip Wood. For the Carbon White Sox, Yogi Stubbart homer and single for two, Ron Permann homer for three. 1/2 & 1/2 Goacher triple for two, singles by Prowse, Blacky Quinn, Slide Bramley and double by Happy Bramley. See you May 28th at 6 sharp, Ghost Pine vs Carbon Pay double the next time as we forgot to take collection the last game. Thanks.

Barbara Nash is running for Race Meet Queen and is being sponsored by the Hockey Club.

Several babies were baptised on Mothers Day at the Carbon United Church, the Permann, Pattison, Hay and Griffiths babies.

Carbon Pony League team were Ghost Pine visitors Friday evening and won 24-5. Good game folks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hunt and family of Calgary, Mr. and Mrs. Buster Hunt of East Coulee were visitors at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hunt.

Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Sarah Cadman and Mrs. Mary Levins in the loss of their brother, Bandmaster Joseph Talbot of Stafford, England who had served for 58 years as a commissioned bandsman and 50 years as Census Board Local Officer. Well

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Published every Thursday at Acme, Alberta

known at Garston, Liverpool, England where he composed The Garston March, and "My Desire". He was a band instructor during World War I. During Imperial efforts in a large area twice a year and within days of his passing he, though far from well, spent 4 nights a week assisting in self denial effort at Stafford. He felt at the age of 64 he should retire, but at this age he was called upon to form a band, which he did, working hard till he completed it. One of his last weekends was to complete a weekend campaign with the band at Burslem. He leaves to mourn, his wife at Stafford, England; his daughter, Mrs. Leonard Turrell of Belfast, two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Cadman and Mrs. Mary Levins at Drumheller.

GAMBLE NEWS

Mrs. Harold Lesperance (nee Marilyn Gibson) is a patient in the Three Hills Hospital.

Mrs. John Gordon and boys spent Sunday and Monday at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Beck of Cluny.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Aitken and family of Sundre were visiting friends at Carbon on Sunday.

Miss Carolyn Sigmund is running for Race Meet Queen. She is being sponsored by the Gamble Community Assoc.

Acme

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jackson will hold open house on June 6 from 2:30 to 5 p.m. and from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in honor of their 25th Anniversary.

Cliff Helgren was honored at a smoker last Friday night

and presented with a fishing rod and reel before leaving for Olds where he is now manager of the Creamery.

The pupils of Mary A. Ellis were presented in recital recently, three different evenings, when they entertained the mothers with piano solos, duets, vocal solos and choruses. The Royal Conservatory of Music will hold their annual music exams in Acme on Monday June 1st when Mr. Jack Goddard will be in Acme to examine.

A farewell party for Mrs. C.

Continued on back page

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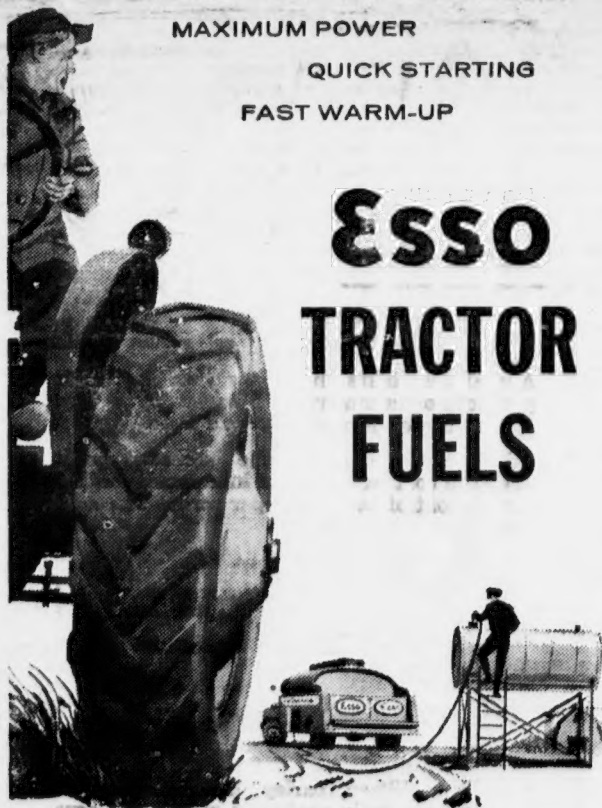
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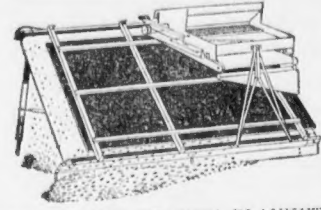
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May 14 election day in Manitoba

Thursday, May 14 will be election day in 55 of the province's 57 constituencies as Manitobans go to the polls for the second provincial election within a year.

Voting in two remote constituencies — Churchill and Rupertsland — will take place June 11. In all cases, polling hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. central standard time.

The 25th Manitoba Legislature was dissolved on March 31—9½ months after its members were elected on June 16, 1958. Election writs were issued at dissolution.

Party standings at dissolution were: Progressive Conservative, 26; Liberal Progressive, 19; CCF, 11, and Independent, one.

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Beware of Coccidiosis in baby chicks

"While Coccidiosis does occur in poultry of most ages, it is confined to chicks from three to twelve weeks old," E. M. Campbell, poultry commissioner, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, advised in an interview this week.

"The main reason for this peculiarity is that warm, moist conditions are favorable to the development of the disease, and also, that young chicks are highly susceptible to disease in general since they have had little chance to build up a resistance," he further explained.

He stressed that poultry should beware of this disease during the spring months, and during the three to twelve week age period.

Mr. Campbell then noted the parasite cause of the disease: "Coccidiosis is caused by a microscopic protozoan parasite which attacks the lining of the intestine." "There are several species of the parasite which are capable of causing the disease, some of which are acute others are chronic in nature."

"The life history of the coccidiosis organism is quite complicated. The organism passes through a number of stages in the intestinal lining and eventually forms an oocyst or spore which is passed off in the droppings. At the time the spores leave the bird's body they are harmless or non infective but with proper moisture and temperature they soon develop to the infective stage. With proper moisture and a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit development takes place in one to three days. Where moisture and temperature conditions are less favorable the oocysts will not develop but remain dormant for several months. Continual exposure to sunlight, decomposition and dryness will destroy the spores. High temperature and dryness are particularly destructive to the organism."

"Some of the early symptoms of the disease are: wateryness of the droppings; the chicks will be listless and dull with the feathers ruffled; the birds will be weak and will not eat as they should. Some species cause bloody droppings which appear about the fifth day after the chicks have become infested. Other species do not cause bloody droppings.

"Birds become infected by eating and drinking food and water which has been contaminated with the parasite. Losses from the disease vary from a small percentage to as high as 30 percent. Recovered birds may be stunted and unthrifty.

"Sulpha drugs have been developed which will greatly assist in controlling this disease and they should be purchased and be on hand in case of an outbreak. Treatment must be taken promptly in order to hold losses to a minimum.

"Immunity to the disease is the result of slow exposure to coccidia early in life or heavy exposure accompanied by proper drug treatment. One of the difficulties is to provide slow exposure so that the birds will develop a natural immunity. No matter what drugs are available for control of the disease, prevention of the disease by proper cleanliness is still the most profitable. See that feed and water are not contaminated with droppings. Keep the birds away from damp, dropping-polluted litter about the water fountain by placing fountain on a wire stand.

"In the event of an outbreak of coccidiosis, prompt control measures should be applied. Besides using the proper drugs, obviously sick birds should be isolated. Since the litter or ground is contaminated with coccidia oocysts it is advisable to clean the pen thoroughly or move the flock to clean ground.

At the time of the most recent census nearly half of all Canadian families, 47.2 percent, had two or more children.



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few grains cayenne

Cut in finely
1/4 c. chilled shortening
Mix in
3/4 c. shredded cheddar cheese
3 tps. finely-chopped parsley
Make well in dry ingredients; add
3/4 c. milk
and mix lightly with a fork, adding milk, if necessary, to make a soft dough. Knead 10 seconds on floured board. Roll out to 9- x 16-inch rectangle.
Combine bacon chips, onions and
1/4 c. chili sauce

Spread on dough. Beginning at a long edge, roll up jelly-roll fashion. Bring ends together to form a ring; seal. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Cut 1-inch slices almost through to centre with scissors; turn each slice partly on its side. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, 15 to 20 minutes.
Yield: 1 ring.

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Canadian Weekly Features



W. E. WINNITOY, pictured here at his office desk, is the head of the Materials and Research Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Highways. He has served more than 20 years in the Materials Branch, watching its operations grow to great proportions in those years. Mr. Winnitoy is a chemical engineering graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and took post-graduate studies in highway engineering at the University of Michigan. —Sask. Gov't photo.

Quality materials for durable roads

The roaring motors of big tractors and giant road-building machines can be heard from one end of the country to the other these days as engineers and workmen strive to erect new and better highway networks for more autos.

To the motorist, the roaring machines are an obvious part of the romance of highway building; and there isn't a motorist who doesn't want to stop just for a "little look" at these marvelous contrivances at work.

But the motorist doesn't see everything! On the edge of the construction site is a small, yellow trailer. It doesn't look like much, when compared to the big machines, but it plays a vital role in highway building—it serves as the workshop of the materials inspector, without whom the work of the great machines could be rendered less valuable.

This man doesn't work with the tractors, the hydraulic scoops, or the strong blunt-nosed scrapers; he works with smaller machines, soil compaction machines, soil compression machines, drying machines and asphalt extractors.

That kind of machinery is pretty small, and it can't, like a tractor, just shove an obstacle out of the way. Materials engineers and their inspectors use their machines in testing—they overcome obstacles through patient endurance of monotony.

W. E. Winnitoy, who heads the materials and research branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Highways, explained the work of his Branch in a recent interview: "Our engineers run literally hundreds of tests on soils and on highway building materials. Certainly, running tests can get monotonous at times, but the work can sometimes spell the difference between a road that will stand up to years of heavy traffic strain, and one that won't."

Mr. Winnitoy broke these "hundreds of tests" down under three main headings:

(1) Routine analyses of materials, soils and gravels. Routine analyses of cements and asphalts for quality.

(2) Research -- the probing of the "unknowns" in soils and materials.

(3) Investigation of problems. In explaining the first of these three tasks, Mr. Winnitoy pointed to the need for classifying the various soils in districts of the province.

"Our engineers classify soils according to size, from coarse to fine," he explained. "Then tests are run for 'soil strength', that is, bearing quality. Such information

helps us to advise the construction engineer on a road-building job on the proper thickness of gravel base for a new road. From our tests on soil strength, the construction engineer will know better how to go about doing a job. If we didn't supply that information, an expensive road might be built, then break up in no time because the construction did not fit the behaviour characteristics of the soil."

Every different kind of soil demands a different kind of road construction. Mr. Winnitoy pointed to a multi-colored map on his office wall and said: "There are approximately 10 different kinds of soils in the area of the province covered by the highway network, and each soil type poses different construction problems."

He went on: "One construction thickness may be too much for a sandy soil, for example, and yet be too little for a heavy clay soil. On one 10-mile stretch of road, there may be three or four different kinds of soil, each one demanding its own kind of construction."

These highway soil scientists also look to the future. Soils tested for characteristics, strength, and behaviour are filed for future reference at the materials laboratory.

The soils file will be worth volumes of reference books to the soils and materials engineers of the future in grappling with road construction problems.

Under routine analysis also comes the primary tests run on highways materials such as asphalt cements. Saskatchewan's wide range of climatic conditions, from torrid heat in summer, to bitter cold in winter, make these tests of vital importance.

Says Mr. Winnitoy: "We must take special care that surfaces constructed have adequate stability. It's up to us to ensure that they won't weaken or break up in our temperature range. Break-ups like that cost money."

In the field of research, the highway soils engineer meets a void. If he discovers a new constituent in his soils, he must determine what kind of "character" that material gives to the soil.

Mr. Winnitoy emphasized its importance: "Organic material can effect the elasticity of the soil. That is a particularly vital quality when, over such soil, a heavy traffic highway is built. As a load passes, there is a certain amount of 'rebound' or 'deflection'. The elastic characteristic of the soil will tell us whether such soil will bear up under heavy traffic, or

WELLAND CANAL

To accommodate ocean-going freighters that will make use of the new St. Lawrence Seaway the Welland Canal is being deepened from 23 to 25 feet; depth of the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal is just over 18 feet.

whether it will crumble under excessive deflection. Unsuitable soil means a crumbling road."

In research on materials, Mr. Winnitoy denotes the purpose as being "to determine the most economical type of construction for our highways."

Not too many words, but they count for a lot in an age of inflation and heavy tax loads. Highway construction money must stretch, and the engineers of the materials branch help to stretch it, at the same time providing top-notch construction quality.

The third task facing the materials branch is described as investigation of problems. Mr. Winnitoy again explains: "If a road breaks up, we want to know why. Is it due to climate? Is it due to an increasing load of heavy vehicles? Is it due to unstable soils? We have to find the answers to the questions and advise the construction branch accordingly."

Throughout his interview, Mr. Winnitoy relied heavily on the word "advise" to describe, in one word, the operations of the materials and research branch.

He summed up his story that way too, by saying: "With today's knowledge of construction, a road or highway can be built under difficult soil conditions, so long as the proper type of construction is used. Investigation in the preliminary stages is confined to special problem areas, but when the contractor starts to work then we're 'Johnny-On-The-Spot', with our testing equipment. From the start of a job the materials inspector, while working under the authority of the construction branch, supplies the construction branch with a complete inspection and testing service. The materials and research branch supplies the instruments, the equipment and the trained technical personnel to do a good inspection job."

Also coming under the direction of the materials and research branch is the location and investigation of gravel and sand for use in construction and maintenance of highways.

Throughout the summer months, six three-man crews prospect in many areas of the province for gravel deposits, or obtain "leads" as to the existence of such deposits adjacent, as far as possible, to highway construction requirements. Following discovery of such deposits, there are more tests to be run—for quality and quantity.

These gravel location crews, working under the gravel location supervisor, often do their work away from road or highway. They don't see the giant road-building machines. But you can't build durable highways without good gravel, no matter how good or how big the machines.

That's why the work of these three-man crews, although it never sees road-building headlines, is "vital" in every sense of that much-abused word, to the maintenance and improvement of Saskatchewan's highway system.

Mr. Winnitoy's training helps him to direct many "inspection jobs" during a construction year. He's a chemical engineering graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, and took post-graduate studies in highway engineering at the University of Michigan, and he's had the practical experience gained from more than 20 years service with the materials branch.

Behind him, he has a fine staff of materials engineers; men, who far from the awesome romance of the roaring road-building machines, perform their duties in the background, to help build good roads and highways for the motorists of Saskatchewan, in a continuous series of testing, inspecting and reporting, again, and again, and again.

Certificate of merit won by Province of Alberta from National Fire Protection Association

High standard of fire prevention activities conducted by Alberta communities during 1958 won for the Province of Alberta a certificate of merit from the National Fire Protection Association, a North American organization dedicated to reduce the toll from fires. E. R. Hughes, Deputy Provincial Secretary, congratulated Austin E. Bridges, Provincial Fire Commissioner, on presentation of framed certificate. Mr. Bridges' office conducts a vigorous program of assistance to communities in firemen's training, inspection services and general promotion of fire safety consciousness. During the year, Alberta centres submitted 199 reports in the international competition, the second highest number among Canadian provinces.

Results published by the National Fire Protection Association (International) disclose the following standings for Alberta Communities:

Canadian national ranking (578 communities competing) — Peace River, Calgary, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Jasper Place, in that order, placed among the top 30.

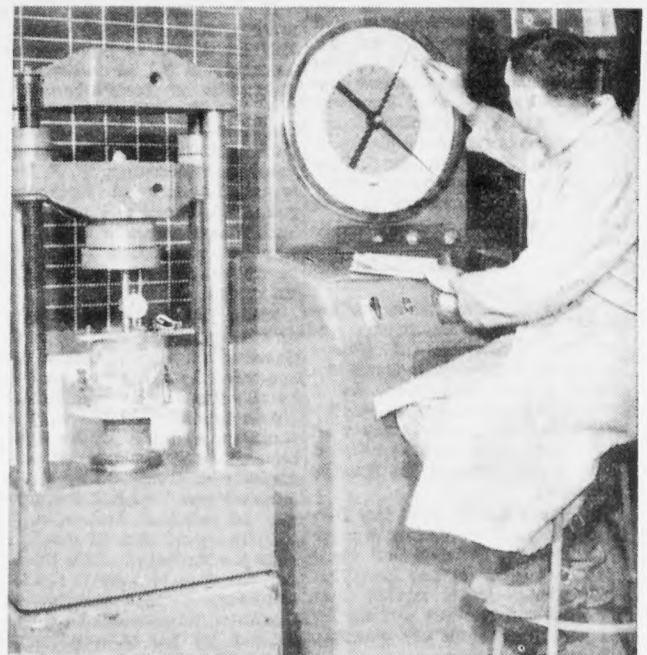
Canadian municipal division — honorable mention to Calgary and Edmonton in Class A for communities of population of 100,000 or over; Honorable mention to Jasper Place and Red Deer in Class C, having 10,000-24,000 population; third place to Grande Prairie in

Class D, having 5,000-9,000 population; third place to Peace River and honorable mention to Vegreville in Class E, having 2,500-4,900 population; third place to Bonnyville and honorable mention to Three Hills in Class F, having under 2,500 population.

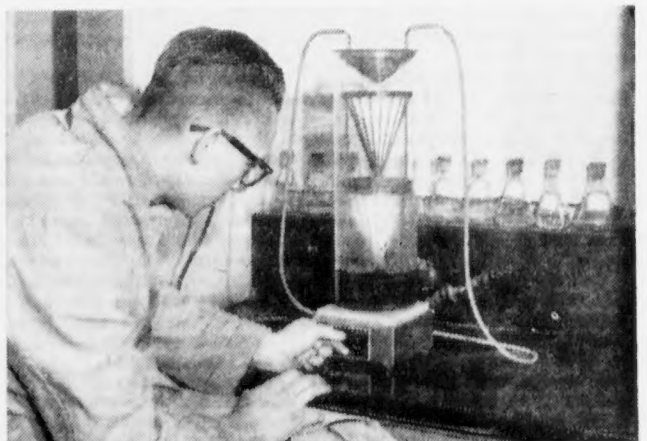
Canadian military division — second place to Currie Barracks, Calgary, for army establishments of more than 3,500 personnel; second place to No. 11 Supply Depot, Calgary, for RCAF establishments of 1,500 to 3,500 personnel; RCAF Station Namao shared first place with another station in air force class over 3,500 personnel.

Standings of Alberta communities on a provincial basis were: Class A—1st Calgary, 2nd Edmonton; Class B—Lethbridge; Class C—1st Jasper Place, 2nd Red Deer, 3rd Medicine Hat; Class D—1st Grande Prairie, 2nd Forest Lawn, 3rd Bowness, honorable mention to Camrose, Montgomery, Lloydminster and Beverly; Class E—1st Peace River, 2nd Vegreville, 3rd Fort Saskatchewan, honorable mentions to Lacombe, Taber, Hanna, Hardisty, Drumheller and Stettler; Class F—1st Bonnyville, 2nd Three Hills, 3rd Innisfail, honorable mentions to Cochrane, Stony Plain, Fairview, Trochu, Grimshaw, Forestburg, Bashaw, Mayerthorpe, Waskatenau, Mundare, High Prairie, Rocky Mountain House and Bowden.

BE SAFETY CONSCIOUS



STEWART DEWAR, Department of Highways, works with a hydraulic compression testing machine in the Department of Highways Materials Laboratory in Regina. With this machine, materials engineers can apply pressures under controlled conditions to determine what loads a given soil may carry. The machine has a 60,000-pound compression capacity and is especially designed for testing soils. —Sask. Gov't photo.



L. SCHMIDT, Department of Highways, is shown working with extraction apparatus in the Department of Highways Materials Laboratory in Regina. He is extracting asphalt from a mixture of gravel and asphalt to determine the percentage of asphalt in the mixture. In this way, engineers can maintain tests on the performance of the asphalt plant in the field, and can add or subtract asphalt according to what is specified for any particular road building job. —Sask. Gov't photo.

Canadian Weekly Features

The Making of a University



"Saskatchewan, the Making of a University," is a book telling the story of the early growth of the University of Saskatchewan and of the men and students who shaped its destinies. It was prepared for the University's Golden Jubilee in 1959 by Dr. Carlyle King, Head of the Department of English, from a manuscript and notes by the late Dr. A. S. Morton, a former head of the History Department. The book is being published by the University of Toronto Press and is being distributed through the University Bookstore, and other bookstores. (\$2.50).

Dr. King's work was voluntary and he gets no royalties. Cost of publication is borne by the Jubilee Committee of the university and any profits will go to the university.

Six articles based on the publication have been prepared by the University News Services Office. This is one of the series.

The first University of Saskatchewan was located in Prince Albert. It was an Anglican institution that played the double part of an advanced school and a college where people were trained to work among the Indians of the north. In 1879, buildings were begun; the institution became the University College of Emmanuel. In 1883, a Dominion Charter was secured incorporating it as the University of Saskatchewan and giving it the power to grant degrees. (A power it retains). The establishment of the university at Prince Albert did not, however, rule out a larger institution at another place, and under a clause of the charter the University College of Emmanuel was later established on the campus of the present University of Saskatchewan, which actually is the second, the provincial, University of Saskatchewan.

In 1889, the Board of Education of the Northwest Territories, under the leadership of James Brown, its secretary, took up the cry of a land endowment for a university. Its feeling was conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and a minute was adopted by it in the sense of the Board's resolution.

On November 20, 1889, the Territorial Legislative Assembly passed a similar resolution and these were forwarded to the Dominion Government, which replied that the time had not yet arrived for the consideration of the question.

Agitation continued, however. University graduates residing in the Territories assembled in Regina on September 10, 1890, endorsed the principle of a university and agreed to meet the following summer. The meeting was never held, and nothing was done toward a university for what was to become Saskatchewan until several years later.

Talk about a second university became strong in 1903, when F. W. Haultain, Premier of the government of the Northwest Territories introduced to the Legislative Assembly a bill purporting to establish a university for the scantily populated country. (Figures in 1901 had showed a total population of the Territories of 164,301).

Premier Haultain said a university was not actually needed at present, but there were two reasons for going ahead with plans at that time. In introducing the bill, he explained that the first object in view was to "secure a land grant, which they might not be able to get if they waited until the university was really needed." By that time the land would be largely occupied and there would be none of much value for the Dominion Government to give. He also saw pitfalls to be avoided in setting up a university and "he outlined a course which was to

keep subsequent university education in the deep and broad life of the country."

Also, at about this time, Methodists were trying to start a denominational college in northern Alberta and people in southern Alberta tried to start "The University of Western Canada." This became "The Western Canada College" — and likely the company running it would have asked for university status if it had grown in numbers and resources. Haultain was a shareholder in the company, and likely he knew that some of the other shareholders had ambitions for a university. This is, undoubtedly, what led him to propose his bill for a university, which, he hoped, would dominate the scene of higher education and decide which denominational or local colleges were sufficiently well-staffed and equipped to be worthy of collegiate status and of affiliation with a state university.

Haultain's bill was devised "to indicate in 1903 to the people of the Territories that the keystone in the structure of higher education in the northwest should be a state institution, free from political control and free from domination by a religious denomination or group of religious denominations". This concept was made fundamental in the establishment of the University of Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Government under Premier Walter Scott in 1907 introduced in the Provincial Assembly a bill to establish the University of Saskatchewan. At this time the Cabinet consisted of four men—Walter Scott, James A. Calder, Minister of Education and Provincial Treasurer; W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; and J. H. Lamont, Attorney-General. The first three men in one way or another had a great deal to do with the founding of the university.

When Mr. Calder read the bill in the assembly, he proposed a Board of six members, three to be appointed by the government, two by the Senate and the President (to be appointed by the first five). Haultain, as leader of the opposition, said the appointment of the majority of the Board by the government would subject the university to political influences, and this he would like to avoid. His view predominated, since the final decision was to have a Board of Governors of nine members—the President, three members to be appointed by the government and five to be chosen by the Senate. "It is of interest to note that at the constitution of no other provincial university in Canada did the government agree to limit the number of its appointees to a minority of the managerial body."

The Senate was to make provision for the education of women in the university on an equal footing with men.

One clause in the Act dealt with the moral welfare of students. No religious test was to be required of any teacher or officer of the university, nor of any student, but the University Council was given the power to make regulations touching the moral conduct of students and their attendance at public worship in their respective churches, "provided always that attendance on such forms of religious observance shall not be compulsory on any student attending the university."

The most notable feature of the Act was that the university was to be a state institution free from interference by the government—which was what Premier Haultain wanted when he proposed the university.

Housing starts in Canada in 1958 totalled 163,000, 25,000 more than in the previous record year, 1955.



SIR FREDERICK HAULTAIN who became Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan. As Premier of the Northwest Territories in the early 1900's, he was instrumental in planning for a University, and as opposition leader in the Saskatchewan Legislature he looked after the University's interests.—U. of S. photo.

SGT appointments announced

Appointment of G. W. R. Clarke as Superintendent of Public and Employee Relations for Saskatchewan Government Telephones, was announced by Hon. C. C. Williams, minister in charge of the telephone corporation. Mr. Clarke succeeded T. D. Leach, who retired just recently after more than 45 years of service with the corporation.

Mr. Williams also announced the appointment of R. D. McLeod, division commercial superintendent in Regina, to succeed Mr. Clarke as general commercial superintendent; both appointments effective April 1st, and the appointment of A. L. M. Nelson, treasurer with the Government Finance Office, as the first comptroller of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones system. Mr. Nelson commences his duties May 1st.

Mr. Clarke, who has served as commercial superintendent since

November, 1954, began his career with Saskatchewan Government Telephones in 1923 as a ledger keeper in the commercial department. In 1924 he was transferred to the Plant Department, in 1941 to an installer; in 1942 he became tool supervisor; in 1947, inside plant supervisor; in 1948, assistant local manager; in 1949, local manager at Regina, and in 1951, he was named superintendent of Division One of the system, with headquarters at Moose Jaw.

Mr. McLeod began his telephone career in 1924 when he was employed in the chief accountant's office. He ultimately became commercial supervisor, assistant supervisor and supervisor of commercial practices, and, in September, 1954, acting General Commercial Superintendent. In November, 1954, he was named Division Commercial Superintendent at Regina.

Mr. Nelson, a 1950 commerce graduate "Magna Cum Laude" from the University of Saskatchewan, has served with the Government Finance Office since January, 1954. He has also held posts as director of the administrative management division of the Budget Bureau, and director of administrative services for the provincial Department of Natural Resources. He joined the staff of the Budget Bureau in May, 1950, upon graduation from the University of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Nelson served overseas with the RCAF during World War Two. He is married to a Saskatchewan girl, and has a family of two boys and a girl.

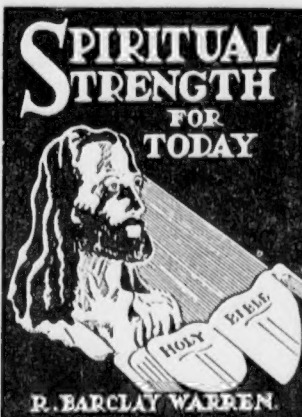
CNR starts northern speed freight service

Because of increased traffic between southern Saskatchewan and centres in the north, the Canadian National Railways has announced the inauguration of a new through speed freight train to improve service between these areas.

The new train will operate six times per week in each direction. It will leave Regina at 9.30 p.m. and run via Melville, serving various northern points, including The Pas and Flin Flon.



TO AUSTRALIA: Dr. A. E. Richards, chief of policies and prices section, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, is a member of a delegation now in Australia negotiating a new trade agreement. The team is headed by J. H. English, deputy minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Other members: C. A. Annis, international economics relations, Department of Finance; Miss M. I. Dunbabin, agricultural and regional affairs, Department of Finance; and R. B. Nickson, chief of Commonwealth Division, International Trade Relations Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.



PRAYER SAVED MY LIFE

Many people can truthfully say, "Prayer saved my life." Daniel was a captive in Babylon. King Nebuchadnezzar had awakened in great agitation but could not remember his dream. When his wise men could not show to him his dream he ordered them to be slain. The decree applied to Daniel and his fellows, too. When Arioch, the captain of the king's guard came, Daniel asked, "Why is the decree so hasty from the king?" When he learned the whole matter he went in to the king and desired that he would give him time and he would show him his dream and its interpretation. Then Daniel went and asked his companions "that they would desire mercies of the God of heaven concerning this secret: that Daniel and his fellows should not perish with the rest of the wise men of Babylon." Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night vision. Prayer saved Daniel's life.

Years later when Daniel was prime minister over the whole kingdom, jealous enemies sought to have him slain. It appeared this time that prayer would destroy him. They persuaded the king to establish a royal statue that whosoever should ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days, save of the king, should be cast into the den of lions. It is thrilling to read the words of Daniel, Chapter 6, verses 10 and 11: "Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime. Then these men assembled, and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God." Prayer didn't destroy Daniel. After the night in the lions' den he said to the king, "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me." So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God.

We admire Daniel for his courage but are we as careful to develop the habit of prayer. First we must offer the prayer of the Psalmist. "God, be merciful to me a sinner." That is the beginning of the effective prayer life. We must pray to grow in grace, to overcome temptation, to be an effective witness. The closer we live to God the more delightful prayer is.

Wee wisdom

One morning, in a family where children and parents took turns at saying grace at the table, the eight-year-old prayed at breakfast time, "We thank You, God, for this beautiful day and for our food."

It was one of those gloomy, foggy days when they could not see the sun and the mother presumed the prayer was said out of habit.

She asked the boy what he meant by thanking God for a beautiful day when the weather was anything but beautiful.

With a spiritual grasp that astounded his parents, he answered, "Mother, never judge a day by its weather!"—The War Cry.

Canadian Weekly Features

Ladies run the town, and Cartwright's men pleased

By KAYE ROWE

No rarity these days is a woman in the mayor's chair or a skirted secretary-treasurer.

The village of Cartwright, however, located in the southwestern section of the province, has favored petticoat government for the past two years. Unique on the Canadian scene, both major offices of the village are occupied by women.

Mayor Isabel Wallace not only presides over the four-man council. She also runs a linotype machine, writes most of the copy for the Southern Manitoba Review (circulation 760) and in her spare time settles to feminine chores such as sewing carnival costumes for her five grandchildren.

Secretary-treasurer Mrs. Arthur E. Thompson also juggles three careers, adding homemaking and bookkeeping in a local garage to her official duties.

Pestered to job

"They pestered me until I took the office!" Mrs. Wallace said with a broad smile over strong, healthy teeth. She wears her silvered hair in a neat short crop and states her age (63) with cool candor. A realist with a sense of humor, Mrs. Wallace regards her world with honest assessment.

"There's no rush for the mayor's job in a small town," she said. "It's strictly volunteer work and we take our turn."

Despite the conviction that, "It's man's work!" she relented to the pressure of the Chamber of Commerce. An acclamation proved a disappointment. "You'd rather be sure the voters wanted you," she said.

Back progress

In office since 1956, the new mayor tackled the routine problems with unusual vigor. The issue of a waterworks bylaw was given valiant support by the local weekly. Few mayors have the opportunity to write their own local-improvement promotion. Working early and late, the mayor and her son, Harry Wallace, brought out a special edition. The taxpayers, misunderstanding long-term payment on the costs involved and fearful of higher taxes, turned it down.

"Maybe they'll vote differently next time," Mayor Wallace stated.

(The Daily Sun, Brandon, Man.)

unembittered by the defeat. Against the age-old fear of change stands the reality of changing times. Cartwright's mayor is convinced that mud roads and wells must be replaced by clean pavement and an adequate, hygienic water supply.

Newspaper team

Widowed in 1942, the former school teacher and bank employee learned in middle age how to hand-set type. Today she shares the burdens of the newspaper office with her son: sets headings and job print, keeps the books and does most of the news and editorial writing. Tuesday and Wednesday nights they work as a team until midnight. Once the papers are bundled ready for the mail she can turn her full attention to local government.

Never afraid of hard work, Isabel Wallace raised three children and has been part of the warp and woof of Cartwright for some 50 years. In the dreary 1930's she worked as volunteer secretary on a section of the municipality relief committee. Hers was the home with a clothing exchange box in the kitchen corner. Days on end she hung over a sewing machine remaking children's clothes from second-hand underwear and overcoats.

Busy Saturday

"Folks usually come on Saturdays," she related. "They brought things they could spare and picked up what they needed. Around midnight the kitchen floor would have to be scrubbed again because the traffic was pretty heavy and mucky."

Provincial President

Belonged to everything in Cartwright, she did: her days a blueprint of selfless activity. As provincial president of the Rebekah Assembly IOOF in the late 1920's, she learned procedure and the efficient dispatch of business. Red Cross work in the war years piled on top the secretaryship of the United Church and devoted membership in the W.M.S.

Leading a Mission Band for a dozen years, the group grew from a handful of diffident youngsters to 42 boys and girls who never missed a meeting.

"I decided the way to hold young peoples' interest was to

SHANK'S MARE

Those who haven't been able to do much walking this winter, can start to make up for it as soon as the snow disappears and the mud dries up. According to health and age, a daily walk is an excellent form of exercise, and in addition, it is economical. Taking a bus to the outskirts of town and walking along a gravel road will be much healthier than strolling along the paved streets looking at store windows.

keep it sociable," she said. Mission education was sweet-iced with hikes, skating parties and serving the kinds of refreshments that young people like. Lots of chocolate cake!

Secretary of the Hospital Auxiliary fund-raising committee, Mrs. Wallace helped plan concerts, dances and suppers. "Anything to get people with us and the money rolling in." The Boys' and Girls' club fair, a forerunner of 4-H work, also engaged her energies for several years.

During hard times she sewed professionally, "to help buy our home." Along with two sons, she was mother to a niece from the age of six. Currently she finds time for a bit of reading and hand embroidery. "Because you've got to build hobbies for the years of retirement," she explained.

Transferred skills

"We're kindred spirits!" Mayor Wallace said, smiling across the table at Bertha M. Thompson. The secretary-treasurer of Cartwright is a former teacher at Oakville and Winnipeg. Skills in English and arithmetic have been transferred to letter-writing and working out budgets, taxes and mill rates.

"Huddles" is their word for brief meetings with the council members on matters of immediate business. These are extra to the regular and special meetings. Both agree that women have a place in local government.

"We have a different slant on things from the men," Mrs. Thompson said. "Women help by digging out the detail."

"I like action!" the mayor of Cartwright said, her brown eyes snapping. "I'll stay in office as long as the council wants to get things done. But if I'm to sit and twiddle my thumbs — somebody else can be mayor. I'm too busy."

—The Daily Sun, Brandon, Man.

Editorials

from

Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

The small town paper

(By Duane E. Dewell, Publisher, Kossuth County, Iowa, Advance)
(The Glengary News, Alexandria, Ont.)

It's a yellowing clipping in a Bible telling of the birth of a baby who smiled but a little while, otherwise remembered by the parents and God.

It's your life history, and the life history of those who know.

It's your joys and sorrows, and those of your neighbors, recorded by the only news medium in the world that cares about you.

It's your conscience joined with others to form a guard against injustice by government.

It's the difference between you being an uninformed animal, or a human being, knowing and forming judgment based on facts made available to you easily, quickly and truthfully.

It's the support from which you ask and get the strength of many in furthering the welfare of your own world—your community.

It's the only medium that shows the future that your footprints were once made upon the shifting sands of time.

It's the bellringer at your birth, your marriage, and the birth of your children; and tolls the bell for you as you begin the long journey.

It's your servant, waiting your pleasure to be read—today, tomorrow, or next week.

It's a record for you to read, or keep to read again, or discard; not a voice or a picture for an instant and then gone forever.

It's the bringer of news tidings, not a carrier of only the commercialism of the market place.

It's the record of a day when a fleeting moment of glory descended upon your house for all to remember and those who come after to know.

It's the handful of clippings that brings tears and fond smiles of remembrances to your children and children's children when on the eventful day they must share what was once you and yours.

It's you on your first day of school; and at your graduation.

It's you as a little boy, a bridegroom, and a father. It's you as a little girl, a bride, a radiant mother. It's you—of you, by you, and for you!

★ ★ ★

New middle class

(The Free Press, Acton, Ont.)

Considered solely on the basis of annual income, the Canadian middle class is changing. Evidence of this comes from a government publication entitled "Taxation Statistics 1958", issued by the taxation division of the Department of National Revenue.

One of the tables in this useful book give a distribution of taxpayers by income classes for the taxation years 1941 to 1956. It shows that in the earlier year the largest group of taxpayers was composed of those earning from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. There were 368,862 in that group out of a total of 871,484 taxpayers. In 1956, the number of taxpayers was more than four times as large, at 3,908,176. The largest taxpaying group had shifted to those earning from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. They numbered 1,015,449, while the group below them, earning from \$2,000 to \$3,000 had 993,830 members.

In 1956, as in 1941, it was the middle and lower classes of taxpayers upon whom the receiver-general of Canada depended for the bulk of his support. In spite of the steeply graduated income tax, which takes the biggest bite from the largest incomes, more than half of the income tax payable in 1956 came from incomes of \$6,000 or less a year. About one sixth of the grand total came from the class earning from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

It is possible, even probable, that these taxpayers do not realize their importance in the country's economy. Except for those who are self-employed, they never handle the millions that they contribute to Ottawa. They may not even realize that their earnings are actually as large as the figures show, for it is their take-home pay that matters in their personal financing. Their income taxes are almost as invisible to them as the sales and excise taxes that are hidden in the costs of everything they buy. They feel the cost of living, but they are not encouraged to relate it to governmental extravagance.

DEEPEST LAKE

Lake Superior, deepest of the Great Lakes, has a maximum depth of 1,302 feet. Our deepest river, the Saguenay in Quebec, has depths exceeding 700 feet.

CUSTER MASSACRE

After the massacre of General Custer and his regiment the Sioux Chief Sitting Bull and 5,000 of his followers fled north in to Canada and lived here for five years.



Mrs. Arthur Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mayor Isabel Wallace of Cartwright, Man.
—Garth Stouffer, Sun photographer.

Canadian Weekly Features

High cost of space travel

It is probably quite fitting that those who are unschooled in the sciences and particularly those sciences dealing with nuclear power, space ships and satellites and the spaces beyond the earth's atmosphere, should hesitate to question the ambitions and the research of those whose advanced knowledge has caused them to challenge the expanse and barriers of the heavens in all their unexplainable infinity.

Yet to the unlettered person whose only knowledge of this bustling and agitated field of aerodynamic research is what he reads in the newspapers or magazines when a new air-borne missile of some kind is shot into the stratosphere, questions come to his mind.

These questions can be very pointed. One question will be, "what is to be gained in the final analysis by all the effort?" This is a question that should pin down the final answer to establish the reality or unreality of the whole business. The answer should have some real meat to it regardless of whether or not Russia is involved as a competitor in this particular field of endeavor.

Another question will be, "to what extent will the mastery of space travel add to the well-being of the human race on this earth in the form of greater happiness in the fullest sense of the word including the removal of all social and economic problems?" In short how will all this make the world a better place in which to live?

One can understand the invention and production of air borne missiles. That has become a matter of self defence for this continent.

Assent can be given to the satellites which orbit the earth and flash back information that assists in weather forecasting, even if they do not uncover the formula for changing the weather at will—a power that would in any case, if used, bring more community, national and international discord than might be imagined.

It is this objective of travel to the moon and planets on which billions of dollars are being spent towards which questions should be directed. It would seem that some common-sense, down-to-earth decision should be made in connection with the whole matter and that scientists should do so with something more than "we cannot afford to let Russia beat us in getting to the moon."

Maybe unschooled people are unimaginative and are incapable of grasping the importance and advantages to be gained through landing a man on the moon, for instance. Without going into an involved explanation of the manner in which this man might be planted on that lunar body it should be easy to explain in a simple way just what good will result to the people on earth from his visit there other than a few bits of information about its physical makeup. To that latter extent the matter is just one of satisfying curiosity which is ponderously called the desire of man for more scientific information in an urge to unravel the mysteries of space and time.

No one seems to have said too much about the cost of a trip to the moon, but the U.S. government scientists have finally produced the figures of their calculation. They have even figured it on a mileage basis. To fly to the moon, circle it without landing and returning to the earth with one ton payload will cost \$15 million or \$25 a mile.

To fly to the moon, land on it and take off again will cost 50 to 60 million dollars or \$100 a mile.

Much of this cost, of course, is due to the need of having a new spaceship for every trip as 90 per cent of the rocket vehicle would be consumed and discarded during the trip. It is indeed difficult to envision the day when one can have his own family spaceship and take off to the moon for a pleasant

weekend.

Of course, like all ventures which consume public funds there has been added a bit of rainbow coloring to the effect that the longer the trip the lower the cost per mile will be. If a person cares to travel 131 million miles on one trip the rate would in all probability be 25 cents a mile.

Some people are inclined to feel that they could derive more pleasurable sensations from touching a match to the corners of several hundred dollar bills and watch them burn one at a time than in contributing to a multi-million dollars' space projectile that plants an 18-pound sphere to travel around the sun in a useless orbit till the end of time.

Maybe folk who think that way are all wrong, but if dollars and cents are being spent it would seem quite fitting that the right kind of dollars-and-cents answer and justification should be forthcoming. — The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.



QUICK MEAL WITH BACON — Broiled hot house tomato halves and side bacon with scrambled eggs . . . Ideal for breakfast, brunch or lunch. For supper, serve with a springtime salad of cucumbers, green onions, radishes and lettuce.

Prairie fire

The first prairie fire of the season, and one that gave mute testimony to the dryness of prairie, started Tuesday afternoon about 2 p.m., when the burn-off flare from the oil well a mile south of town touched off some grass.

The fire proceeded in an easterly direction, and fanned by a light southwest wind, was heading directly for the Gordon Schetzle farm home.

The siren called some 75 to 100 volunteers to the scene, and aided by the fire truck, the blaze was extinguished approximately 75 yards from the Schetzle house.

No serious damage is reported. — The Enterprise, Consort, Alberta

PROVEN RESERVES

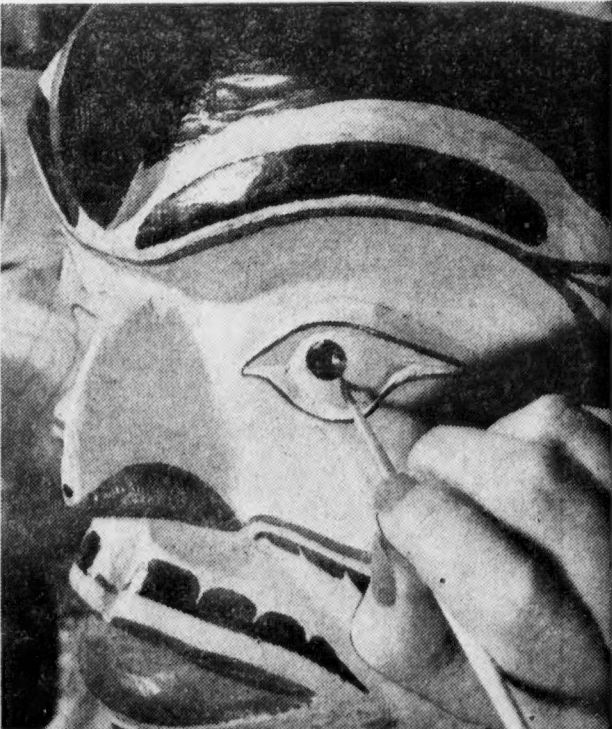
Proven reserves of natural gas in Alberta at the end of 1958 totalled 23 trillion cubic feet, making this province the largest known storehouse of natural gas in Canada.

5th Generation Totem Carver



Ellen Neel is the 5th generation of a famous British Columbia Indian family to devote her talents to the native North American art of totem carving. A member of the Kwakiutl tribe from the Alert Bay area of B.C., Mrs.

Neel's totem poles are in museums and private collections throughout the world. Most poles are composed of her own family totem emblems, the thunderbird, bear, whale and sea otter.



Queen Elizabeth and Bob Hope are among the world famous personalities who own totem carvings by Ellen Neel. The Russian Minister of Fisheries on a visit to Canada was so impressed with her work he took one of her carvings back with him to Moscow.

Mrs. Neel has 7 children — 3 sons — all of whom are experienced carvers. Totems range in size from delicate earrings to poles 26 feet in height; prices run from \$1.00 to \$5,000.

National Film Board of Canada Photos by Gar Lunney.

Canadian Weekly Features

Woman's Way



MADELINE
LEVASON

"GOOD LUCK" BY MAIL

I received a nasty letter in the mail this morning... a chain letter. Entitled "A Good Luck Prayer," it misquoted some scripture and then assured me it had been around the world four times bringing good luck to all who received it... within four days... and by mail.

Ah, but then it threatened me. Send no money, it instructed but copy this letter and send it to four others the same day or you will break the good luck chain and something terrible will happen to you.

It has been years since I have seen a chain letter and I had forgotten how infuriating they can be. In a rage I read the list of names to which I was supposed to add my own and noted those of several women friends.

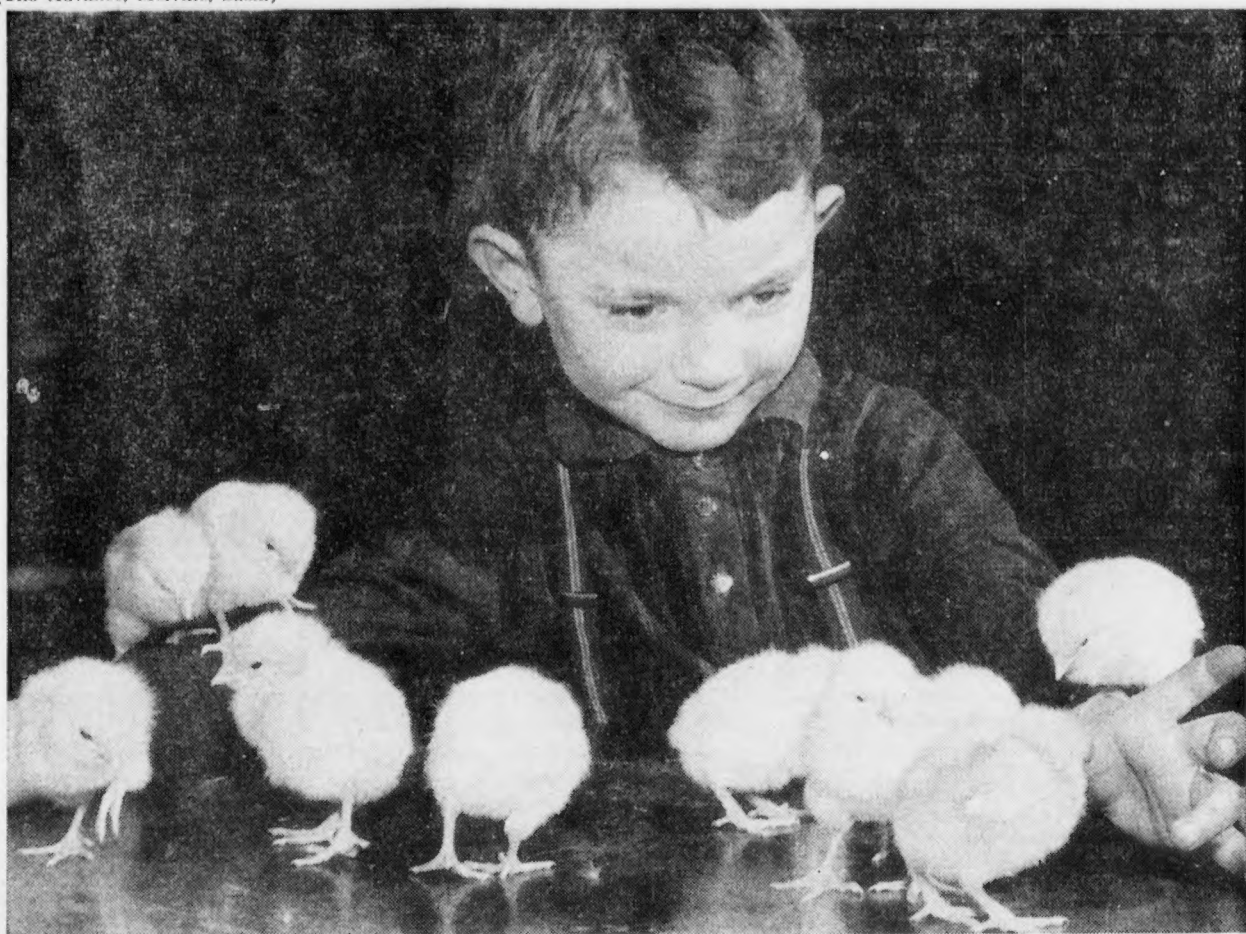
This made me simmer down. I wondered why such nice intelligent people would follow the silly rules of a chain letter. My curiosity prompted me to phone them and ask.

They were all slightly embarrassed. "I know it's just superstitious, I guess it caught me in a weak moment," one replied. "Chain letters make me just furious, but they intimidate me," said another. The replies were all similar.

I had to admit the nasty thing was intimidating me too or I wouldn't have become angry on receiving it. Its only power was in making people afraid. Who was it said fear is our real enemy?

After I looked up the correct

(The Advance, Melville, Sask.)



SURE SIGN OF SPRING

wording of the Biblical quotation, I tore the letter to shreds. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him and he shall direct thy paths."

The United States Constitution is the oldest federal constitution in existence.

Agriculture department aids 'hopper control

Saskatchewan's department of agriculture will supply dieldrin at cost direct to rural municipalities and local improvement districts for grasshopper control. V. B. Holmes, assistant director of the Plant Industry Branch told delegates attending the annual grasshopper control conference at the provincial museum.

Mr. Holmes told delegates that farmers would order their chemical requirement through the municipality. The price of the dieldrin to the municipality will be about 15 cents per acre.

Last year, about 1½ million acres were sprayed by farmers to control 'hoppers. Crops valued at many millions of dollars were saved by farmers using recommended

cultural practices and applying chemical to control these pests.

The cost of grasshopper chemicals has been lowered over the years. The speaker noted that such costs were reduced from a high of \$3.00 per acre to the present level of about 15 cents per acre. This has been due partly to the Department buying basic ingredients in large quantities for contract formulation.

The Department also offers assistance to municipalities for the purchase of a limited number of spraying machines for applying chemical.

In speaking of legislation as an aid to controlling grasshoppers Mr. Holmes referred to The Pest Control Act which requires every person in an infested area to take measures to control grasshoppers on any land or premises owned, occupied or controlled by him. The Act also provides for the appointment of an officer by the municipality to enforce the carrying out of control measures.

He also emphasized that successful grasshopper control requires a joint effort by individual action, community action, and co-operation with municipal, provincial and federal governments. A well organized campaign involving recommended cultural practices and chemical application is essential in every district in the infested area to keep grasshoppers under control and to help prevent the build up of these pests in succeeding years.

Your health library

Despite the amount of knowledge about illnesses, mental and physical, that most people possess, there is still a very great ignorance about the more serious diseases often leading to fears that can be helped by correct information. There are many publications on nutrition, mental health and general health care available without cost that contain information by authorities in the field of medicine. These booklets, folders and filmstrips can be obtained on request from local or provincial health departments.

Does the prairie dog bark?

The prairie dog is not a dog at all but a burrowing animal related to the ground squirrel. It gets its name from the fact that its call resembles the bark of a dog. While it is found in great numbers on the short-grass prairies of the western plains of the United States, the only colonies in Canada are in the Val Marie area of Southern Saskatchewan. The adult grows to about 16 inches in length from nose to tip of tail and weighs from two to three pounds. It is reddish brown above, lighter beneath. The food of the prairie dog is chiefly grasses, seeds and roots. —The Citizen, Hodgeville, Sask.

Caution is the first bulwark of highway traffic safety. Drive with extra care on icy winter roads.

Tasty and nutritious

Whole wheat flour adds character to these dinner rolls of surprising lightness.

For dependable results, if you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast!

WHOLE WHEAT PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

- Scald
- 1 cup milk
- Stir in
- 3 tbsps. brown sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3 tbsps. shortening
- Cool to lukewarm.
- Measure into large bowl
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- Stir in
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- Sprinkle with contents of
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- Let stand 10 mins. then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.
- 2 c. whole wheat flour and beat until smooth. Work in additional
- ¾ c. whole wheat flour
- 1 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on floured board; knead until elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1¼ hrs. Punch down dough. Turn out on floured board; knead until smooth. Cut dough into 24 equal-sized pieces. Shape pieces into smooth balls. Roll each one into a 2½" x 3½" oval. Fold over crosswise. Place well apart on greased cookie sheets; press edges together lightly. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about ¾ hr. Bake in hot oven, 400°, 15 to 20 mins. Yield: 2 doz.



Another fine product of
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED

Preliminary run of Royal Tour

The Commissioner in charge of arrangements for the Royal Tour, Lt. Gen. Howard Graham, will leave Ottawa on April 8 to cover in detail the route and places to be visited by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth next summer.

General Graham will be accompanied by members of his staff and others who will be responsible, during the Queen's visit, for security, piloting aircraft, provision of transport, movement of baggage, communications, press and other arrangements. Mr. Esmond Butler, a Canadian who is assistant press secretary to the Queen, has arrived from London and will accompany the party.

The first call was at St. John's, Newfoundland, on April 8th and, from there, the party will visit other Maritime and Quebec centres, returning to Ottawa about April 15. Commencing April 20, the Western part of the route will be checked.

This preliminary run over the route is essential in order to check all details of provincial and municipal programmes and meet officials who are responsible for local arrangements during Her Majesty's visit in their respective areas.

YOU CAN SLEEP TO-NIGHT
AND RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS
ALLDAY TO-MORROW!
To be happy and tranquil instead of nervous or for a good night's sleep, take Sedicin tablets according to directions.
SEDICIN® \$1.00—\$4.95
TABLETS Drug Stores Only

Worry of FALSE TEETH Slipping or Irritating?

Don't be embarrassed by loose false teeth slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This pleasant powder gives a remarkable sense of added comfort and security by holding plates more firmly. No gummy, soapy, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

BACKACHE May be Warning

Backache is often caused by lazy kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest or that tired-out and heavy-headed feeling may soon follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now.

ACME

Continued from front page
Helgren was held on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. John Leyten. Several ladies attended and entertainment for the evening consisted of contests, etc. Mrs. N. Davis presented Mrs. Helgren a gift on behalf of Acme-Swalwell C.W.L. members. Isabelle thanked everyone and invited us all to visit her at Olds. Lunch was served by the hostesses.

The following changes have been made in Acme Mutual Telephone lines to numbers in lines 3, 7 and new line 18:

LINE 3

Brown, G. M. 303
Boake, M. R. 304
Brown, E. M. 315
Haining, Lyle B. 316
Sanders, Theo. 317
Brown, R. W. 318
Klassen, N. 319
Sherring, C. T. Jr. 321

LINE 7

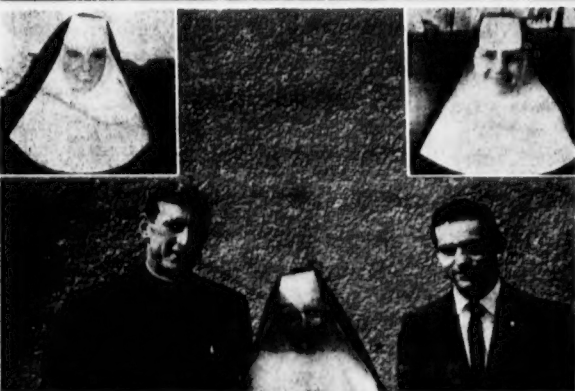
Balderson, C. L. 704
Alberta Pool Elevator 703
Berreth, Paul 707
Esau, Harold 708
Northcott George 710
Boake, Bart. 711
Loewen, J. I. 713
Balderson, Earl 714
Moore, W. F. 715
Lavoie, L. J. 716
Berreth, G. G. 717
Alberta Pacific Grain Co. 718
Bradley, L. 719
Zutter, M. 720
Kroschel, H. J. 721

LINE 18

Wise, Arthur W. 1803
Kostrosky, R. 1805
Unruh, A. 1809
Gehring, H. 1810
Boake, Guy 1811
Merrifield, H. D. 1812
Unruh, Crist. 1813
Boake, W. J. 1814
Bates, R. R. 1815
Please clip these out for future reference as they will not appear in the directory until next year.

Beiseker

Saturday May 23rd and Sunday May 24th will be red letter days as far as the Catholics of Saint Mary's Parish are concerned. On these days the Reverend James Michael Hagel will be ordained to the holy priesthood in Saint Mary's Cathedral, Calgary by the Most Rev. Francis P. Carroll, and on the following day will celebrate his first Solemn Mass in Saint Mary's Church in Beiseker. On that Sunday also, a buffet luncheon and reception will be held in his honour in the Beiseker Hall at 12:30 to 2:00 p.m.



Rev. James Hagel and his brother Martin also a student at the Seminary with other parish girls now in the religious order of the Ursulines, his sister Sr. Rosita, his cousin Sr. Helen Clair and Sr. Mary Gemma.

Father Hagel will be the first young man to be ordained from the Beiseker Parish in the fifty years of its existence.

The following excerpt is from the 1959 Year Book of St. Joseph's Seminary in Edmonton: "Father Hagel was born and educated in Beiseker, Alberta. He received his elementary and junior high school at Silbernagel Country School and Beiseker Public School. In 1951 he enrolled in St. Anthony's College, Edmonton where he spent the following two years. He entered St. Joseph's Seminary on September 9, '53, to begin the spiritual and intellectual formative training essential to the priesthood.

In the course of his Seminary life Father Hagel served as president of the Catholic Action Club and president of the Sports Committee. He was an outstanding "A" league hockey star but he will perhaps be best remembered for the projects of maintenance and construction which he willingly undertook and skillfully completed; when something went wrong and was in need of repair around the seminary the byword was, "See Father Jim."

Beiseker and District indeed has every reason to be proud of the first native son to become a Catholic Priest.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Dear Editor:

The 5th session of the 13th Legislature has drawn to a close amidst the usual traditional shower of clipped papers and ticker tape, one of the longest for a long time and while there wasn't anything of a particularly controversial nature, the Five Year Plan threw the opposition for a loop, and while on the one hand they claimed they were the originators of it all, they spent many hours endeavoring to establish defects in the Plan, and as a result we had a long session.

I can only give a brief report in a letter of this kind for if I went into detail it would be much too long for the publisher.

No. 1 on our program for '59 is the building of 52 homes for the aged, a program that will benefit many of our pioneers who have spent the greater part of their productive years developing this rich province to its present high standard enjoyed by us all, and yet many of them thru no fault of their own are unable to properly care for themselves in

their declining years. The building of these homes will fill that need and greatly discharge our responsibilities to that generation of fine pioneers.

Just to mention the budget briefly, it was the largest ever brought down in the Province of Alberta, some \$309 million and provides for uninterrupted development and provision for essential services required by our people in spite of recession conditions prevailing in other parts of Canada.

HIGHWAYS—Our road program is the largest ever attempted in this province. Over \$72 million will see the extension of the now famous four lane, commencement of a new system of stage development for secondary highways which will make it possible for the Highways Dept. to develop many more miles of secondary roads each year, and the increase in contingency grants to municipalities will greatly increase the road program expansion.

EDUCATION—The Dept. of Education is going all out to provide the highest standards necessary to give our youth the opportunity to equip themselves to earn a living and become useful citizens. A new University in Calgary and large additions in Edmonton, Bursaries for deserving students have been increased so that anyone desiring a university education shall not be deprived of that privilege because of the lack of money. \$70 million will be spent this year by the Dept. of Education. The equivalent of 38 classrooms were opened every Monday morning during 1957 and 1958 in building development.

FARM LOAN BILL—The Farm Loan Act to provide assistance to young farmers has been revised and will be much more acceptable to the municipalities and to the farmers as well. The amount of the loan has been increased to 50% with a maximum of \$10,000 instead of \$7500. The vendor will be paid first under the new setup, and insurance is provided in the event of the death of the purchaser, and the owner would then be paid off from this fund.

It is not the purpose of the loan board to go into the general farm loan business, but to

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Brome 65% No. 2 19.50 cwt.
Crested wheat Grass 35%
No. 3 17.50 per cwt.

LOWLAND Hay No. 1 \$24. cwt.
50% Alsike No. 2 \$22.00 cwt.
50% Timothy No. 3 18.50 cwt.
Parkland Grass No. 1 21.75 cwt.
65% Brome No. 2 19.75 cwt.
35% C. R. Fescue No. 3 17.75
Dairy Hay Mix No. 1 27.50 cwt.
Alfalfa 35% No. 2 25.50 cwt.
Brome 30% No. 3 23.50 cwt.
Crested Wheat Grass 20%
C. R. Fescue 15%
RANGELAND HAY & Mixture
Brome 30% No. 1 24.75 cwt.
C. R. Fescue 20% No. 2 22.50
Crested Wheat Grass 20%
Alsike-Timothy Mix No. 3 \$20.
Altaswede-Alfalfa Mix 15%
SWEET CLOVER MIX

No. 1 \$11.50 per cwt.
Inoculation Includ. No. 2 10.50
Add 50c per cwt. No. 3 \$8.50
All orders over \$25.00 prepaid to your station.

assist young farmers taking over from their fathers, or farmers who do not have enough land to form an economic unit.

In the matter of health provision has been made for many improvements in Hospitalization and Public Welfare. A 700 bed diagnostic hospital patterned after the Mayo Clinic is planned in Calgary. Chronic Hospitals are being built giving chronic patients the same rate of co-insurance pay as charged in active treatment hospitals. Patients in approved chronic hospitals now in operation will now get the new low rate. Other new features in care for the sick will also include benefits for out patient services.

The Government has taken over the entire capital costs of hospitals as well as assuming the outstanding debt of hospital districts as of Jan. 1, 1959.

There are many other minor changes and amendments and anyone wishing specific information should contact me personally.

Sincerely yours,
Lawrence Owens, M.L.A.

The Beiseker Lions Club has started a "BANK OF LIGHT" project by collecting discarded eye glasses and sending them to India where the need is great. So if you have any eye glasses that are not being used

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Actual field tests show how your net profit per acre of summerfallow barley is boosted by the use of Elephant Brand Fertilizer.

In the table below, note that the increased profit figure takes the cost of fertilizer into consideration. An increased profit of over \$9.00 per acre is certainly worthwhile.

Fertilizer per acre	50 lb. 11-48-0 (Cost \$2.70)*
Increased yield per acre	16 bu. (worth \$12.00)
YOUR INCREASED PROFIT PER ACRE	\$9.30
OR \$930.00 ON 100 ACRES OF BARLEY	

* Fertilizer cost figures per acre are approximate.

When properly fertilized, barley grown on stubble land will show an equally profitable return per acre . . . For greater net profits per acre from any crop on any soil, contact your Elephant Brand dealer listed below for the right information.

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Elephant Brand FERTILIZERS

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AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE-SULPHATE 16-20-0
AMMONIUM NITRATE-PHOSPHATE 23-23-0
AMMONIUM NITRATE-PHOSPHATE 27-14-0

AMMONIUM SULPHATE 21-0-0
NITRAPRILL'S AMMONIUM NITRATE 33-5-0
COMPLETE FERTILIZER 10-30-10
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA (NH₃) 82-0-0

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